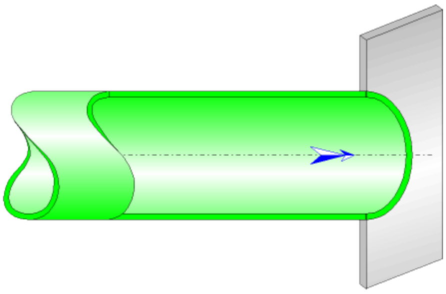
Flush-mounted sharp-edged discharge
Circular Cross-Section
(Pipe Flow - Guide)



Model description:

This model of component calculates the minor head loss (pressure drop) generated by the flow in a flush-mounted sharp-edged discharge of piping.

The head loss by friction in the piping is not taken into account in this component.

Model formulation:

Hydraulic diameter (m):

$$d_h = d$$

Pipe cross-sectional area (m²):

$$A = \pi \cdot \frac{d^2}{4}$$

Mean velocity in pipe (m/s):

$$V = \frac{Q}{A}$$

Mass flow rate (kg/s):

$$G = Q \cdot \rho_m$$

Reynolds number in pipe:

$$N_{Re} = \frac{V \cdot d}{\nu}$$

Local resistance coefficient ($N_{Re} \geq 10^4$):

$$K_2 = 1$$ ([1] §12.1)

Total pressure loss coefficient (based on mean velocity in pipe):

$$K = K_2$$

Total pressure loss (Pa):

$$\Delta P = K \cdot \frac{\rho_m \cdot v^2}{2}$$

Total head loss of fluid (m):

$$\Delta H = K \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g}$$

Hydraulic power loss (W):

$$Wh = \Delta P \cdot Q$$

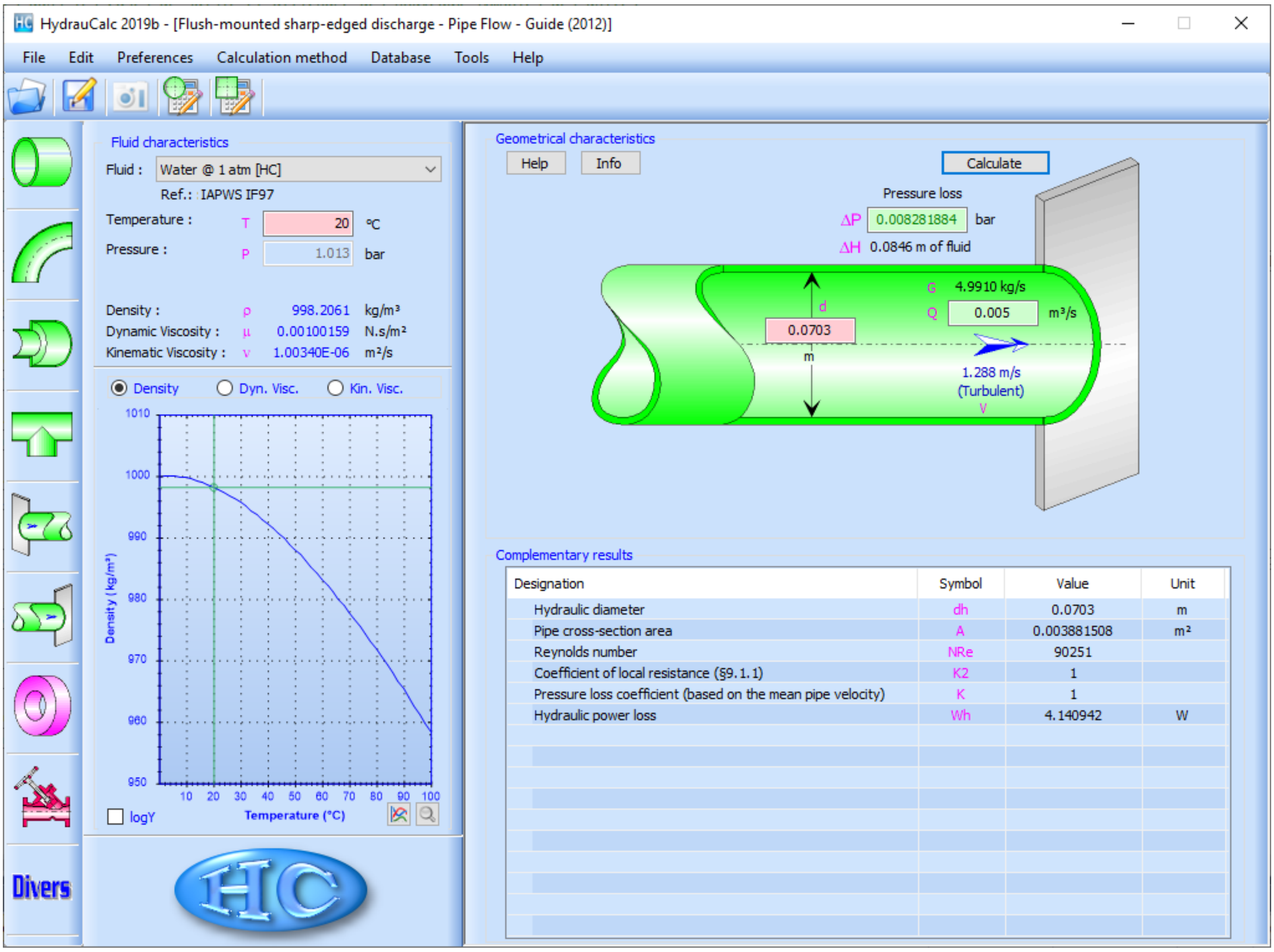
Symbols, Definitions, SI Units:

d_h	Hydraulic diameter (m)
d	Pipe diameter (m)
A	Pipe cross-sectional area (m²)
Q	Volume flow rate (m³/s)
G	Mass flow rate (kg/s)
V	Mean velocity in pipe (m/s)
N_{Re}	Reynolds number in pipe ()
K_2	Local resistance coefficient ()
K	Total pressure loss coefficient (based on mean velocity in pipe) ()
ΔP	Total pressure loss (Pa)
ΔH	Total head loss of fluid (m)
Wh	Hydraulic power loss (W)
ρ_m	Fluid density (kg/m³)
ν	Fluid kinematic viscosity (m²/s)
g	Gravitational acceleration (m/s²)

Validity range:

- turbulent flow regime in pipe ($N_{Re} \geq 10^4$)

Example of application:



Designation	Symbol	Value	Unit
Hydraulic diameter	dh	0.0703	m
Pipe cross-section area	A	0.003881508	m²
Reynolds number	NRe	90251	
Coefficient of local resistance (§9.1.1)	K2	1	
Pressure loss coefficient (based on the mean pipe velocity)	K	1	
Hydraulic power loss	Wh	4.140942	W

References:

[1] Pipe Flow: A Practical and Comprehensive Guide. Donald C. Rennels and Hobart M. Hudson. (2012)

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